## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA WESTERN DIVISION

\_\_\_\_\_

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

-vs-

Case No. 5:21-CR-434-M-1

CHRISTOPHER LAMAR BAKER,

Defendant,

and

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

-vs-

Case No. 5:21-CR-434-M-13

LANDON HOLCOMB,

Defendant.

------

PRETRIAL PROCEEDINGS - MOTION HEARING and ARRAIGNMENTS
SEPTEMBER 12, 2022
THE HONORABLE CHIEF JUDGE RICHARD E. MYERS II
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Risa Kramer, RMR, CRR
Official Court Reporter
United States District Court
Wilmington, North Carolina

1	APPEARANCES
2	
3	On Behalf of the Government
4	ROBERT J. DODSON
5	KELLY L. SANDLING United States Attorney's Office - EDNC
6	150 Fayetteville Street, Suite 2100 Raleigh, North Carolina 27601
7	
8	On Behalf Of Defendant Christopher Lamar Baker
9	DAMON CHETSON
10	The Chetson Firm, PLLC 19 W. Hargett Street, Suite 400
11	Raleigh, North Carolina 27601
12	
13	On Behalf Of Defendant Landon Holcomb
14	ELISA CYRE SALMON The Salmon Law Firm, LLP
15	P.O. Box 185 Lillington, North Carolina 27546
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

## TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS 1 2 (Proceedings commenced at 9:45 a.m.) 3 THE COURT: All right. Good morning, 4 counsel. If the clerk would please call the case. 5 THE CLERK: USA versus Christopher Baker and USA versus Landon Holcomb. 6 7 THE COURT: All right. Before we proceed to the scheduled arraignments, we'll have a hearing on the 8 9 motion to dismiss the fourth superseding indictment to determine whether or not we're gonna so proceed. 10 11 Counsel, please state your appearance for 12 the record. 13 MS. SANDLING: Your Honor, good morning. Kelly Sandling for the government. 14 15 MR. DODSON: Good morning, Your Honor. Robert Dodson for the government. 16 17 MR. CHETSON: Good morning. Damon Chetson 18 for Mr. Baker. 19 MS. SALMON: Good morning, Your Honor. Elisa Salmon for Mr. Holcomb. 20 2.1 THE COURT: We're here -- I think, 22 Mr. Chetson, it's your motion. Ms. Salmon, does your 23 client join in Mr. Chetson's motion? 24 MS. SALMON: Yes, Your Honor, with leave of 25 court.

THE COURT: Okay. I'll hear from you, Mr. Chetson.

2.1

MR. CHETSON: I don't need to be heard further than what's in the motion, Your Honor.

Obviously that was drafted at the last minute on Saturday evening, so it's -- very quick motion. And I will let the Court know that I referred to other -- you know, I had to look up the law very quickly and make that motion. I don't need to expound further, Your Honor. It's late, and that's our issue.

THE COURT: Okay. I'll hear from the United States.

MS. SANDLING: Your Honor, the government would ask that Your Honor dismiss or deny that motion. There's no prejudice to the defendant with the fourth superseding indictment. The third superseding indictment added a new defendant and a new charge related to the third superseding indictment.

Regarding the fourth superseding indictment, that was just a clerical error in count 5 upon review of the evidence in this case, as well as another count lowered the mandatory minimums as it relates to the defendant. And we'd ask that be denied.

MR. CHETSON: Your Honor, just very briefly, with respect to the no prejudice issue. Obviously, to

the extent that one of the counts reduces the drug amounts and therefore lowers the mandatory minimum, that wouldn't necessarily be prejudice, and that's not my chief concern. But in any case, to the extent that the evidence doesn't match the indictment, the Court would presumably either dismiss that count at the close of evidence or the government would dismiss the count -- or not dismiss the count but acknowledge that they had not met the 50-gram threshold with respect to that particular count.

2.1

The prejudice arises with respect to the count where the government fixes the -- in what they described in the e-mail to the clerk of -- or the case manager -- corrects a -- an issue to bring it more in line with factual matters.

And the prejud- -- I mean, it's so late,

Your Honor. We were in court on Wednesday. And in

addition to this, it's not the defense -- it's not just

as if defense counsel is tackling this issue alone. It

is -- obviously, as you come up on trial as a solo

practitioner, with gigabytes or megabytes of discovery

still coming, and a number of productions hit us after

Wednesday, it becomes difficult to prepare.

And the indictment should not be a moving target. The government -- and in response, I think the

Fourth Circuit case law indicates that where the Court were to dismiss with prejudice and not allow a prosecution, that's where the government would have a serious contention that this ought not to be dismissed. But all we're asking is just go back to the indictment upon which my client was arraigned on Wednesday, which is the third superseding indictment, and charges all the same counts.

2.1

indictment.

THE COURT: All right. I'm deeply troubled that this has arrived this late. The case law on late indictment is -- is not considering this posture. The question is these are late changes to charges about which the defendant has had due process notice. I don't think there's a constitutional violation. I don't believe there's a Rule 48 violation. There's a possibility the Court has the authority under its inherent authority to manage its docket to dismiss the fourth superseding indictment and proceed on the third.

The grand jury has spoken. We do have an

Mr. Chetson, if you want to continue this because you feel you are significantly prejudiced in some way, I will listen to that. The Court -- it is troubled by the fact that the Court had to respond to this last minute. I think there were changes to counts

```
1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, and 17. Whether or not
1
2
    the government believes they're substantive, they're
    real, and the jury instructions had to be redrafted, the
3
    parties had to stop and look at it and figure out what's
 4
5
    going on and why do we have a fourth superseding
6
    indictment, and that happens eve of trial and after the
7
    pretrial conference. I'm deeply troubled by this.
                I don't believe it constitutes a
8
9
    constitutional violation. I don't believe it's a
10
    Rule 48 violation.
11
                MR. CHETSON: You do believe it's a --
12
                THE COURT: I do not believe it's a Rule 48
    violation.
13
                The issue of substantive notice, I think the
14
    United States is correct that the defendant has had
15
    substantive notice of the substance of the charges.
16
17
    I've heard two different things on discovery.
18
    heard from the United States that all discovery was
    provided before the pretrial conference and that there's
19
20
    no new discovery. I've heard differently from
2.1
    Mr. Chetson. Can you explain?
22
                MR. CHETSON: Well, I mean, the government
23
    might contend it's not new to the extent that -- for
24
    instance, what I've gotten -- what we've gotten are all
25
    the plea -- or a lot of the plea agreements that were
```

entered into. I got discovery at 10:00 last night, Your Honor, and those would be plea agreements, proffer agreements. I'm trying to think about what else was in there. There have been 11 productions, Your Honor, and so I'm kind of losing track. And I will say 11 productions, and five or six of those since the arraignment and two of them, I think, in the last four days.

2.1

The government might contend that they're not new productions in terms of I should know that I'm going to be getting the plea agreements at some point, and I've seen a plea agreement before, but those were all -- a lot of those were produced just last night. So that's the issue with the production of discovery.

I understand the Court's point about there not being a constitutional violation. I obviously disagree with the Court with respect to the Rule 48 issue. And so the problem with the lateness of it is -- I will also say that I am trying to be very careful to protect my client's rights, but I did not meticulously examine an 18-count indictment as compared to an indictment that I was arraigned on on Wednesday. And so I was taking as -- when the government represented that there were only changes to counts -- I think 5 was one of the counts and another -- and the possession of the

illegal fire- -- or the possession of the firearm that was nonconforming and therefore not properly registered, I took that to be true and didn't inquire further. And part of this is the extreme lateness of the revelation of the indictment.

2.1

And I understand that the government has certain rules it needs to follow with respect to the secrecy of the grand jury. But the grand jury -- we got grand jury transcripts that showed that the grand jury was meeting here in the morning of September 7th. And so we were in your courtroom down in Wilmington, Your Honor, in the afternoon, 2:00, 2:30, and that would have -- might have been an opportunity to let us know that the grand jury had met and potentially returned an indictment.

we're not claiming that they're new counts in there that therefore put us in a different position with respect to the overall tenor of the case. I understand what the case is about. But, you know, I think the Court -- the pattern of late indictments which I've seen in this case, including the August indictment, which I did not complain about but came after the arraignment in late July, that was concerning to me, the fact that we had yet another indictment with yet another substantive

count because the -- we need to be sure that the client feels as though and the public has the perception that this is a fair trial, not a trial by ambush, or a trial where an indictment's revealed where the government -- government -- enormous amount of resources and enormous amount of staff that it has can sort of bulldoze a sole practitioner who's trying to do a thorough job for his client and puts himself in an awkward position on a Monday morning after receiving an indictment on Thursday afternoon or Thursday evening, because I was literally in my car when I got the notice and doing errands on part of this case.

2.1

And that's how most defense counsel are in this district, and particularly around the country, simply because most defense counsel are solo practitioners, given the nature of the way the work -- this work does -- works. So I'm troubled by it, Your Honor, and I understand why the Court may be troubled by it, but I'm troubled by it because it suggests a pattern. And this is not -- and, you know, I'm here about this case. I'll just talk about the suggested pattern. And that's a problem.

And I'll draw it back to one other issue, which I know the Court's already denied my motion on.

But the late notice -- and I don't believe the Court's

correct on this, but I respect the Court's ruling -- the late notice with the expert witnesses. Now, with -- I'm a professional and I understand what this case is about. This case is about guns and drugs. So I was fully prepared and I have known since December that there were gonna be, if we went to trial, witnesses with respect to the chemical analysis and so forth. I don't complain about that, Your Honor, because I know that's coming, as well as the nexus experts. And I understand that this case has the aura of a gang or a club around it. when the government notices it at the last moment, which is literally the last moment for that to happen, four days before his pretrial motions hearing, and I have to scramble on a weekend to write a response and then we have to have that argument and then we have to try to search around for an expert of our own to respond, that puts us in a very difficult position.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2.1

22

23

24

25

So not to relitigate that or to bring it back home to this issue. The government has lots of folks they can have read their indictments and make sure that they're perfect before they go before that grand jury, and I know the government strives to do that. And I would ask you -- and the government saw fit to have my client arraigned on the third superseding indictment. We aren't prejudicing the government, really, at all,

but for the government's error in doing this late. You aren't prejudicing -- I am not asking for a continuance, to be clear, because I've been adamant that we should honor the speedy trial -- my client has been adamant that we should honor the Speedy Trial Act. I am certain that the government -- well, I don't want to speak for the government, but a lot of preparation has gone in for me personally and for my office and for other counsel to all be here today to try this case, so I want to proceed today.

2.1

I also don't think it's appropriate for a last minute indictment to then force the defense into a continuance because all you're doing -- as a practical matter, Your Honor, you can then use the speedy -- you can use your indictment powers to just drive back the speedy trial calendar. And I understand that Courts are gonna be very reluctant in very serious cases, which are almost all what we do in federal court, to just bar the government from prosecuting that individual.

So this would be a reminder -- it would help us to preserve the fairness of the trial here and would be a reminder to the government to make sure its indictments are filed at an early enough stage so that the, generally, solo practitioner nature of the defense bar that handles CJA cases, which I do a lot of, and

private counsel cases are able to prepare adequately. Thank you.

2.1

THE COURT: Ms. Sandling, will you please make your record on the prejudice that would exist to the United States if the Court were to dismiss the fourth superseding indictment without prejudice and permit you to proceed on the third?

MS. SANDLING: Yes, Your Honor.

Honor, it is not uncommon for the government to supersede its indictment to correct issues in an indictment prior to trial. Mr. Chetson was informed literally from the first day that he entered notice in this case that the government's intent was to RICO and VICAR this case. The government is not finished with this case related to this defendant and other unindicted defendants in this case at this time.

when Mr. Baker stopped cooperating and then decided that he wanted a speedy trial, which the government has prepared for. But at the same time, there were other defendants yet to be indicted that had not been indicted in this case that the government's intent all along was to indict but had to do so faster than the government's intent originally in this case but for him pleading not

guilty and invoking his speedy trial rights.

2.1

There has not been any new discovery related to the NFA count, Your Honor. There was an evidence review on Thursday that Mr. Chetson and Ms. Salmon attended at the ATF office. Mr. Dodson was at that evidence review because I was preparing a codefendant — a testifying witness in this case and could not do that and be at the evidence review.

At that evidence review, Mr. Chetson and Ms. Salmon looked at the evidence. Shortly after that evidence review was over, the notice of a true bill of indictment was noticed over ECF which is why the government did not inform the Court on Wednesday, because we did not yet have a true bill of indictment.

Mr. Chetson then called Mr. Dodson right after receiving notice of the indictment and said: Are there any new changes to the indictment as it relates to my client? Mr. Dodson informed Mr. Chetson about the NFA count and reducing the mandatory minimum, and Mr. Chetson said: Okay, thanks. And that was the end of the conversation. There was no verbalized conversation at that moment where Mr. Chetson says, "I can't be ready." The only thing that was articulated was "Okay," and then the conversation ended.

The government, Your Honor, needed to

```
correct that upon review of the firearm, and it
1
2
    originally had alleged less than 26 total inches and now
    alleges less than 18. There's nothing that's changed in
3
 4
    the discovery regarding that.
                THE COURT: That's a substantive difference.
5
6
    If the firearm is more than 26 inches, it's more than 26
7
    inches, and that is a significant substantive change in
    the basis for the underlying indictment. If it is less
8
    than 26 inches, we can proceed on the less than 26
             If it's an issue of the barrels, that's a
10
11
    different substantive basis for an NFA count.
12
                MS. SANDLING: And I understand that, Your
13
    Honor, but the evidence has been able to be reviewed by
    Mr. Chetson --
14
15
                THE COURT: But he wasn't charged with it.
16
                MS. SANDLING: He was charged with the NFA
17
            He's always been charged with the NFA count.
18
    That hasn't changed since originally the first
    indictment in this case.
19
20
                THE COURT: Then you're prepared to proceed
2.1
    on 26 inches?
22
                MS. SANDLING:
                               No, Your Honor.
                                                 The
23
    government would be prepared to proceed on the fourth
24
    superseding indictment because the barrel is less than
25
    18 inches.
```

THE COURT: I'm asking you if you are prepared to -- are you prepared to proceed on 26 inches? This is a late indictment with a significant substantive change on a count that has a very significant penalty for this defendant. I'm very concerned about this.

2.1

MS. SANDLING: The government -- that is incorrect, Your Honor, regarding what the total length of the barrel is, and so that would not be factually correct.

THE COURT: All right. I'm gonna permit the conforming amendments that are in the fourth superseding indictment except for the NFA count. I believe that to be a substantive change, and I believe it to be a late arriving substantive change and the kind that has the potential to prejudice this defendant because it is a different substantive basis for the charge that constitutes an NFA violation.

MR. CHETSON: May I be heard, Your Honor?

And just to be clear, if -- I'm gonna look

through the -- because the Court noted additional

changes. And I -- I'll be -- I'm not here to -- this is

the issue with getting a late indictment. This is

precisely the issue, is that I come in here and look

unprepared, and I understand that looks bad for this

Court, but there's a lot going on in this case. And I'm

just reminding the Court that I'm not trying to complain about the fact that I chose to go into this profession and be a solo practitioner, but that's the raw reality of it. And in order for my client to have a sound defense and be prepared for trial, he needs to be sure that his attorney is prepared, and he may have some concerns about at this stage.

2.1

But in any case, that's why I'm asking to go back to the third indictment. And so I want to be sure, if I look over our break at this indictment and there are other issues in the fourth superseding indictment that turn out to be substantive or impinging my client's rights, that I'm allowed to raise that issue.

If you were to dismiss -- or if you were to force the government to proceed on the third superseding indictment, that doesn't mean that the fourth superseding indictment would be dismissed as to any other defendants that they wanted to go after. And if that's the purpose behind the indictment, then that survives for all remaining defendants. But it obviously -- the fourth superseding indictment wouldn't survive for this defendant, and it doesn't survive for all the folks that have pled guilty already. They can't be, you know, charged under the fourth superseding indictment. So that's why I would ask you to go back to

the third superseding indictment.

2.1

In addition -- and I'm gonna make this point, and understand it's done respectfully -- but the government has been saying for some period of time about VICAR and RICO, and what I heard from the government in its statement to the Court is concerning. First is that if the government can't speak about this indictment prior to it coming out, which I understand is the rule, then telling me about all the indictments it wants to file prospectively in the future months ago seems to cut against that argument, especially when this indictment came out on Wednesday morning.

And obviously we have this pall over the cases -- idea of VICAR and RICO. Well, the government has enormous power. It can go charge VICAR and RICO.

Next is that the government's suggestion seemed to me that by exercising his right to go to trial against the United States government, that it was somehow the defendant's fault for not dragging this case out longer to give the government time to RICO and VICAR him. That's the government's rhetorical position.

That's very problematic because a citizen or a person in this country has the right to demand a trial. And the exercise of the speedy trial rights is sacrosanct. It's actually one of the few rights that a defendant has in a

federal courtroom which really puts the government to the test.

2.1

And so I find those statements a little bit concerning because it's almost as if it's my fault, I should have known that it was VICAR and RICO coming and a fourth superseding indictment, and therefore I should be the one that's sort of to blame for this.

Finally, I have always had very cordial relationship with both government prosecutors. When I was in my car running an errand for this case, I got the notice on my iPhone and, you know, had that heart stop issue, and so called Mr. Dodson -- and I respect
Mr. Dodson, and it was a cordial phone call. But it is no -- by no means meant to give up my client's rights, and I -- I don't think that I should have, you know, litigated the issue on the phone with him. I should litigate the issue in the courtroom with Your Honor.

So that cordial phone call -- and I will remain cordial throughout this even though passions can get high -- but that cordial phone call about: Okay, thanks, I'm glad there's not another count because I don't -- I've been preparing for weeks, and I pushed off other trials for this. So I'm asking Your Honor to deny the government's motion to allow this Fourth Circuit -- or the fourth superseding to move forward.

THE COURT: The reduction from 50 to 5 milligrams on methamphetamine, the Court considers that to be a lesser included. The changed basis for the NFA, the Court considers that to be a late arriving notice and substantive change. The defendant has a right to a speedy trial in this case. I'm deeply concerned with -- I'm deeply concerned with this material arriving late. And Rule 6(e) does not -- the fact the grand jury is secret does not mean the United States does not control what it takes before the grand jury at that time.

2.1

I understand what's happened here. But it is deeply concerning that this is arriving after the pretrial conference, after jury instructions have been exchanged, after the opportunity to get an expert is complete, and then this change arrives. That's just not how this is supposed to work in a trial where we do these things public. We have a Speedy Trial Act. We have the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and those things are designed to give the defendant a right to have his full notice and an opportunity to try the case squarely on the issues before him.

I understand that in the process of working through an immensely complex case, things change. I understand that. This is, as these things go,

incredibly late.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2.1

22

23

2.4

25

The Court's been through all the Fourth Circuit case law on late arriving changes that conform to the evidence, that evidence has been previously noticed. I believe the NFA change to be a substantive change. The NFA charge is dismissed without prejudice as to the fourth superseding indictment. If the United States chooses to dismiss as to the third superseding indictment now, I believe that -- and I will dismiss without prejudice. I think the Fourth Circuit frowns deeply on me dismissing with prejudice for a nonconstitutional violation at this time. I would dismiss the NFA count in the third superseding indictment and the fourth superseding indictment if the government so requests. We have not yet impaneled a jury. Jeopardy has not yet attached. Future litigation in this case is possible, and a return to the grand jury is possible unless it is so substantively intertwined that we have a double jeopardy problem. I don't know. All right. I'll hear from the United What's your position on the NFA count? States. MS. SANDLING: Your Honor, may we have a minute? THE COURT: You may.

(Discussion off the record.)

 $$\operatorname{MS.}$  SANDLING: Your Honor, the state will take a dismissal on the NFA count.

THE COURT: All right. The NFA count -MS. SANDLING: Or the government. Excuse

 ${\tt me.}$ 

2.1

THE COURT: The government takes a dismissal on the NFA count related to the short-barrel shotgun. That is dismissed as to both the third and fourth superseding indictments. That is a dismissal without prejudice. We will proceed without that count as part of this trial.

The Court cautions the parties now regarding double jeopardy issues that may attach to the possession of that NFA firearm in connection with it being an NFA firearm, in connection with the drug trafficking count. It may have been possessed at another time. There may be plenty of evidence that -- at another time and in another place that would not implicate double jeopardy. I'm just putting it on the record that there is a double jeopardy concern in the Court's mind regarding the possession on the date at the time of the sale.

I will also note for the parties that a conviction on the underlying substantive drug count has the potential of having some of that come back without mandatory minimums and without all the other NFA

application at sentencing. So a dismissal of the count does not dismiss all of the potential implications of the possession of that firearm.

2.1

2.4

We'll go forward on the fourth superseding indictment. We'll dismiss the third and fourth superseding indictment as to the NFA count, which is count 5.

And, Mr. Chetson, I understand all the arguments that you've made. The other counts that the Court has looked at -- and again, I'm troubled that in the middle of your trial preparation at this late date you're having to deal with this instead of being prepared for your substantive charges. I understand it. The remedy for that would be continuance, and the defense is not requesting a continuance at this time.

MR. CHETSON: No, Your Honor.

the COURT: All right. The remaining changes, one would be to reduce from 50 to 5 milligrams of methamphetamine. That would be a lesser included offense, and the government would be able to get a lesser included offense instruction regarding a smaller amount of methamphetamine. Having charged 50, it could prove 5 and convict on 5.

The remaining changes exist. They exist to the point where the Court will enter a new arraignment,

```
but they are nonsubstantive, they are procedural or
1
2
    technical regarding names and names of codefendants.
3
                Judge Britt is a shorter man than I am.
                                                          Μy
    feet don't have room under his bench.
4
                All right. Do the parties want five minutes
5
6
    before we proceed to arraignment, or can we proceed to
7
    arraignment on the fourth superseding indictment?
                MR. CHETSON: We can proceed, Your Honor.
8
9
    My copy of the fourth superseding is in the conference
    room. I showed it to my client. If I can go to the
10
    conference room real quick to get it, would that be
11
12
    okay? Thank you.
                THE COURT: Yeah. We'll take a five-minute
13
    recess and then return.
14
15
                (Proceedings recessed at 10:15 a.m.)
16
                (Proceedings recommenced at 10:19 a.m.)
                THE COURT: All right. We'll proceed to
17
18
    arraignment at this time. We'll start with --
19
                MR. CHETSON: Your Honor, Ms. Salmon's...
20
                THE COURT: Okay. At this point,
2.1
    technically, I think we're calling just your case.
22
                MR. CHETSON: Okay. That's fine, Your
23
    Honor.
24
                THE COURT: But thank you.
25
                MR. CHETSON:
                               Okay.
```

```
THE COURT: It's quite all right.
1
2
    quite all right. We can wait for her to come back
3
    and --
                MR. CHETSON: No, that's fine.
4
                THE COURT: All right. So we'll proceed in
5
6
    the arraignment in Mr. Baker's case first.
7
                MR. CHETSON: Thank you, Your Honor.
                THE COURT: If the clerk would please call
8
9
    the case.
10
                THE CLERK: USA versus Christopher Baker.
11
                THE COURT: Counsel, please state your
12
    appearance for the record.
13
                MR. CHETSON: Damon Chetson for the
14
    defendant, Mr. Baker.
                MS. SANDLING: Kelly Sandling for the
15
16
    government.
17
                MR. DODSON: Robert Dodson for the
18
    government.
19
                THE COURT: All right. Mr. Chetson, your
20
    client prepared to enter a plea to the fourth
2.1
    superseding indictment notwithstanding your preserved
22
    objection?
23
                MR. CHETSON: Yes, Your Honor.
24
                THE COURT: Good morning, Mr. Baker.
25
                DEFENDANT BAKER: Good morning.
```

```
THE COURT: If the clerk would please
1
2
    administer the oath.
3
                THE CLERK: Raise your right hand, left hand
    on the Bible. Is there one right there?
4
                Raise your right hand, left hand on the
5
    Bible. Please state your name for the record.
6
7
                DEFENDANT BAKER: Christopher Baker.
8
                (The defendant was placed under oath.)
9
                THE COURT:
                           Mr. Baker, do you understand
    you're now under oath, and if you do not answer my
10
    questions truthfully, the United States may use your
11
12
    answers against you in another prosecution for perjury
    or for making false statements?
13
14
                DEFENDANT BAKER: Yes, sir.
15
                THE COURT: Before accepting your plea of
    either guilty or not guilty, there are a number of
16
17
    questions that I must ask you and a number of things
18
    that I must tell you. It's important you fully
19
    understand my questions and statements. If you don't
20
    understand me at any time, I'm happy to repeat myself.
2.1
    Please say so. You may confer with your lawyer before
22
    answering any of my questions.
23
                How old are you, sir?
24
                DEFENDANT BAKER: Sir?
25
                THE COURT: How old are you?
```

```
DEFENDANT BAKER: 48.
1
2
                THE COURT: How far did you go in school?
3
                DEFENDANT BAKER: GED.
                THE COURT: Do you speak and understand
4
    English?
5
6
                DEFENDANT BAKER: Yes, sir.
7
                THE COURT: Do you read and write in
    English?
8
9
                DEFENDANT BAKER: Yes, sir.
                           Do you have any illness or
10
                THE COURT:
11
    condition that affects your ability to hear and
12
    understand these proceedings today?
13
                DEFENDANT BAKER: No, sir.
14
                THE COURT: Have you taken any drugs,
15
    medicine, pills, or drunk any alcohol within the last 24
16
    hours?
17
                DEFENDANT BAKER: Blood pressure medicine.
18
                THE COURT: Does that blood pressure
19
    medicine affect you today in any way?
20
                DEFENDANT BAKER: No, sir.
2.1
                THE COURT: Mr. Chetson, do you have any
22
    doubt as to your client's competence at this time?
23
                MR. CHETSON: No, Your Honor.
24
                THE COURT: Ms. Sandling, does the United
25
    States have any such doubt?
```

```
No, Your Honor.
1
                MS. SANDLING:
2
                THE COURT: Based on this Court's questions
3
    and the defendant's and counsel's answers, this Court
    finds that the defendant is competent to enter a plea
4
5
    today.
                Mr. Baker, you were arraigned on the second
6
7
    superseding indictment on July 26th, 2022, and on the
    third superseding indictment on September 7th, 2022, and
8
9
    you pleaded not guilty to all charges at those times.
    Do the pleas to the unchanged counts still stand?
10
11
                DEFENDANT BAKER: Yes, sir.
12
                THE COURT: Have you received a copy of the
    fourth superseding indictment?
13
14
                DEFENDANT BAKER: Yes, sir.
15
                THE COURT: Have you had a chance to discuss
    the fourth superseding indictment and your case with
16
17
    your lawyer?
18
                DEFENDANT BAKER:
                                  Yes, sir.
19
                THE COURT: Have you had the conversations
20
    with him that you need?
2.1
                                   Yes, sir.
                DEFENDANT BAKER:
22
                THE COURT:
                            Are you fully satisfied with
23
    your lawyer's legal services in your case?
2.4
                DEFENDANT BAKER: Yes, sir.
25
                THE COURT: We had an arraignment in this
```

case last week at which I advised you of your rights. 1 2 Do you need me to repeat those rights to you at this 3 time? 4 DEFENDANT BAKER: No, sir. 5 THE COURT: All right. Do you waive me reading the fourth superseding indictment aloud at this 6 7 time for notice? 8 DEFENDANT BAKER: Yes, sir. 9 THE COURT: All right. The penalties as to counts 1, 8, 6, 7, 13, and 16, I believe, remain the 10 11 same. Which count have we changed? The -- 13? 12 THE LAW CLERK: No, 6. THE COURT: Count 6? All right. Count 6 is 13 the one where we've changed the charge to distribution 14 15 of 5 grams or more of methamphetamine, a Schedule II controlled substance and aiding and abetting from 50 16 17 grams. 18 That substantive change reduces the maximum -- or the mandatory minimum penalties. It becomes at 19 20 that point not less than five years and not more than 40 2.1 years imprisonment, a fine not to exceed \$5 million, or 22 both such fine and imprisonment; not less than four 23 years and not more than life on supervised release; not 24 more than three years of imprisonment upon revocation of 25 supervised release; a 100-dollar special assessment; and restitution, if applicable.

2.1

The Court has exercised its authority over management of this case to dismiss the fourth superseding indictment as to count 5 without prejudice. This has led the United States in its discretion to dismiss count 5 without prejudice. Those dismissals are without prejudice.

Mr. Baker, have you answered all of my questions truthfully today?

DEFENDANT BAKER: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: I'm now going to read the charges and ask you how you plead.

DEFENDANT BAKER: No, sir.

Actually, before we proceed, do you need any further explanation regarding the penalties from your lawyer, an opportunity to discuss them at this time?

THE COURT: All right. In count 1 of the indictment, the grand jury charges that beginning on a date unknown to the grand jury, but no later than in or about October 2020, and continuing up to and including on or about November 17th, 2021, in the Eastern District of North Carolina and elsewhere, the defendants, Christopher Lamar Baker, Elizabeth Anne Young, also known as Piper, Kara Hernandez, Lanny Ray Bentley, Angela Bowman, also known as Boo Boo, Ted Wesley Cannon,

also known as Bam, Amber Cross, Houston Phillips, Kevin Roberson, Landon Holcomb, also known as Jabber, Dustin Travis, and Ashley Elizabeth Hall, did knowingly and intentionally combine, conspire, confederate, agree, and have a tacit understanding with each other and other persons, known and unknown to the grand jury, to knowingly and intentionally distribute and possess with the intent to distribute methamphetamine, in violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 841(a)(1).

2.1

With respect to Kara Hernandez -- quantity of controlled substances involved in the conspiracy.

With respect to Kara Hernandez, Lanny Ray Bentley,

Angela Bowman, also known as Boo Boo, and Ted Wesley

Cannon, also known as Bam, and Ashley Elizabeth Hall,

the amounts involved in the conspiracy attributable to

them as a result of their own conduct and the conduct of

other conspirators reasonably foreseeable to them, are

500 grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a

detectable amount of methamphetamine, a Schedule II

controlled substance, in violation of Title 21, United

States Code, Section 841(b)(1)(A).

With respect to Christopher Lamar Baker,
Elizabeth Anne Young, also known as Piper, Amber Cross,
Houston Phillips, Kevin Roberson, Landon Holcomb, also
known as Jabber, and Dustin Travis, the amounts involved

in the conspiracy attributable to them as a result of 1 their own conduct and the conduct of other conspirators 2 3 reasonably foreseeable to them, are 50 grams or more of methamphetamine, a Schedule II controlled substance, in 4 violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 5 6 841(b)(1)(A), all in violation of Title 21, United 7 States Code, Section 846. How do you now plead to count 1? 8 9 DEFENDANT BAKER: Not quilty. In count 5 of the fourth 10 THE COURT: superseding indictment, the grand jury charges that on 11 12 or about June 4th, 2021 -- I'm sorry. Count 5 has been dismissed. Thank you. 13 14 In count 6 of the fourth superseding 15 indictment, the grand jury charges that on or about October 16th, 2020, in the Eastern District of North 16 17 Carolina, the defendants, Christopher Lamar Baker and 18 Amber Cross, aiding and abetting each other, did 19 knowingly and intentionally distribute 5 grams or more 20 of methamphetamine, a Schedule II controlled substance, 2.1 in violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 22 841(a)(1) and Title 18, United States Code, Section 2. How do you now plead to count 6? 23 24 DEFENDANT BAKER: Not quilty.

THE COURT: In count 7 of the fourth

25

superseding indictment, the grand jury charges that on or about October 30th, 2020, in the Eastern District of North Carolina, the defendants, Christopher Lamar Baker and Kevin Roberson, aiding and abetting each other, did knowingly and intentionally distribute 5 grams or more of methamphetamine, a Schedule II controlled substance, in violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 841(a)(1) and Title 18, United States Code, Section 2. How do you now plead to count 7?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2.1

22

23

24

25

DEFENDANT BAKER: Not quilty.

THE COURT: In count 8 of the fourth superseding indictment, the grand jury charges that on or about November 6th, 2020, in the Eastern District of North Carolina, the defendants, Christopher Lamar Baker and Landon Holcomb, also known as Jabber, aiding and abetting each other, did knowingly and intentionally distribute 50 grams or more of methamphetamine, a Schedule II controlled substance, in violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 841(a)(1) and Title 18, United States Code, Section 2.

How do you now plead to count 8?

DEFENDANT BAKER: Not quilty.

THE COURT: In count 12 of the fourth superseding indictment, the grand jury charges that on or about February 18th, 2021, in the Eastern District of

North Carolina, the defendant, Christopher Lamar Baker, 1 2 aiding and abetting another, did knowingly and intentionally distribute 50 grams or more of a mixture 3 4 and substance containing methamphetamine, a Schedule II 5 controlled substance, in violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 841(a)(1) and Title 18, United 6 7 States Code, Section 2. 8 How do you now plead to count 12? 9 DEFENDANT BAKER: Not quilty. In count 17 of the fourth 10 THE COURT: superseding indictment, the grand jury charges that on 11 12 or about November 5th, 2021, in the Eastern District of 13 North Carolina, the defendant, Christopher Lamar Baker, aiding and abetting another, did knowingly possess a 14 15 firearm, to include a machine gun, in violation of a drug trafficking crime for which he may be prosecuted in 16 a court of the United States, as charged in count 16 of 17 18 this indictment, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 924(c)(1)(B)(ii) and Title 18, United 19 20 States Code, Section 2. 2.1 How do you now plead to count 17? 22 DEFENDANT BAKER: Not quilty. 23 THE COURT: This matter will proceed to 24 trial after the next arraignment. 25 (Discussion off the record between the Court

and the law clerk.) 1 In count 13 of the fourth 2 THE COURT: 3 superseding indictment, the grand jury charges that on or about February 27th, 2021, in the Eastern District of 4 5 North Carolina, the defendant, Christopher Lamar Baker, aiding and abetting another, did knowingly and 6 7 intentionally distribute 5 grams or more of methamphetamine, a Schedule II controlled substance, in 8 9 violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 841(a)(1) and Title 18, United States Code, Section 2. 10 11 How do you now plead to count 13? 12 DEFENDANT BAKER: Not quilty. 13 THE COURT: All right. In count 14 of the fourth superseding indictment, the grand jury charges 14 15 that on or about February 27th, 2021, in the Eastern District of North Carolina, the defendant, Christopher 16 17 Lamar Baker, aiding and abetting another, did knowingly 18 possess a firearm in furtherance of a drug trafficking 19 crime for which he may be prosecuted in a court of the 20 United States, as charged in count 13 of this 2.1 indictment, in violation of Title 18, United States 22 Code, Section 924(c)(1)(A) and Title 18, United States Code, Section 2. 23 2.4 How do you now plead to count 14? 25 DEFENDANT BAKER: Not quilty.

```
THE COURT: In count 16 of the fourth
1
2
    superseding indictment, the grand jury charges that on
3
    or about November 5th, 2021, in the Eastern District of
    North Carolina, the defendants, Christopher Lamar Baker,
4
5
    aiding and abetting another, did knowingly and
6
    intentionally distribute 50 grams or more of
    methamphetamine, a Schedule II controlled substance, in
7
    violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section
8
    841(a)(1) and Title 18, United States Code, Section 2.
10
                How do you now plead to count 16?
11
                DEFENDANT BAKER: Not guilty.
12
                THE COURT: I'm sorry. I had a page stick
    together to one before it. Kristina, have we covered
13
    all of them?
14
                THE LAW CLERK:
15
                                Yes.
16
                THE COURT: Thank you. All right. We will
17
    now proceed to arraignment in the case of United States
18
    of America versus Landon Holcomb. If the clerk would
19
    please call the case.
20
                THE CLERK: USA versus Landon Holcomb.
2.1
                THE COURT: Counsel, please state your
22
    appearance for the record.
23
                MS. SALMON: Good morning, Your Honor.
    Elisa Salmon for Landon Holcomb.
24
25
                MS. SANDLING: Good morning, Your Honor.
```

```
Kelly Sandling for the government.
1
2
                MR. DODSON: Robert Dodson for the
3
    government, Your Honor.
4
                THE COURT: Ms. Salmon, is your client
5
    prepared to enter his plea today?
6
                MS. SALMON: Yes, Your Honor.
7
                THE COURT: Good morning, Mr. Holcomb.
8
                DEFENDANT HOLCOMB: Good morning, Your
9
    Honor.
                THE COURT: If the clerk would administer
10
11
    the oath.
12
                THE CLERK: Raise your right hand, left hand
13
    on the Bible, and please state your name for the record.
                DEFENDANT HOLCOMB:
                                    Landon Holcomb.
14
15
                (The defendant was placed under oath.)
                THE COURT: Mr. Holcomb, do you understand
16
17
    you're now under oath, and if you do not answer my
    questions truthfully, the United States may use your
18
    answers against you in another prosecution for perjury
19
20
    or for making false statements?
2.1
                DEFENDANT HOLCOMB: Yes, Your Honor.
22
                THE COURT: Before accepting your plea of
23
    either guilty or not guilty, there are a number of
24
    questions that I must ask you and a number of things
    that I must tell you. It's important you fully
25
```

```
understand my questions and statements. If you don't
1
2
    understand me at any time, please say so. I'm happy to
3
    repeat anything, and you may confer with your lawyer
    before answering any of my questions.
4
5
                How old are you, sir?
                DEFENDANT HOLCOMB: 28, Your Honor.
 6
7
                THE COURT: How far did you go in school?
8
                DEFENDANT HOLCOMB: High school.
9
                THE COURT: Do you speak and understand
    English?
10
11
                DEFENDANT HOLCOMB: Yes, Your Honor.
12
                THE COURT: Do you read and write in
    English?
13
14
                DEFENDANT HOLCOMB: Yes, Your Honor.
15
                THE COURT: Do you have any illness or
16
    condition that affects your ability to hear and
17
    understand these proceedings today?
18
                DEFENDANT HOLCOMB: No, Your Honor.
19
                THE COURT: Have you taken any drugs,
20
    medicine, pills, or drunk any alcohol within the last 24
    hours?
2.1
22
                DEFENDANT HOLCOMB:
                                    No, Your Honor.
23
                THE COURT: Ms. Salmon, do you have any
24
    doubt as to your client's competence to plead at this
25
    time?
```

```
No, sir.
1
                MS. SALMON:
2
                THE COURT: Ms. Sandling, does the United
3
    States have any such doubt?
                MS. SANDLING: No, Your Honor.
 4
5
                THE COURT:
                            Based on this Court's questions
    and the defendant's and counsel's answers, this Court
6
7
    finds that the defendant is competent to enter a plea
8
    today.
9
                Mr. Holcomb, you were arraigned on the third
    superseding indictment on August 24th, 2022, and you
10
11
    pleaded not guilty to all charges at those times.
12
    those pleas still stand?
13
                DEFENDANT HOLCOMB: Yes, Your Honor.
                THE COURT: Have you received a copy of the
14
    fourth superseding indictment?
15
16
                DEFENDANT HOLCOMB: Yes, Your Honor.
17
                THE COURT: Have you had an adequate
18
    opportunity to discuss the fourth superseding indictment
    and your case with your lawyer?
19
20
                DEFENDANT HOLCOMB: Yes, Your Honor.
2.1
                THE COURT: Have you had all the
22
    conversation with her that you need?
23
                DEFENDANT HOLCOMB:
                                    Yes, Your Honor.
24
                THE COURT: Are you fully satisfied with
25
    your lawyer's legal services in your case?
```

```
2
                THE COURT: At your arraignment on the third
3
    superseding indictment, I discussed your rights with
    you. Do you need me to discuss those rights again, or
4
5
    do you remember them?
                DEFENDANT HOLCOMB: I remember them, Your
6
7
    Honor.
                THE COURT: All right. Do you waive me
8
9
    reading aloud the fourth superseding indictment at this
10
    time?
11
                DEFENDANT HOLCOMB: Yes, Your Honor.
12
                THE COURT: Mr. Holcomb, have you answered
13
    all my questions truthfully today?
14
                DEFENDANT HOLCOMB: Yes, Your Honor.
15
                THE COURT: I'm now going to read the
    charges and ask you how you plead.
16
17
                In count 1 of the fourth superseding
18
    indictment, the grand jury charges that beginning on a
    date unknown to the grand jury, but no later than in or
19
20
    about October 2020, and continuing up to and including
2.1
    on or about November 17th, 2021, in the Eastern District
22
    of North Carolina and elsewhere, the defendants,
23
    Christopher Lamar Baker, Elizabeth Anne Young, also
24
    known as Piper, Kara Hernandez, Lanny Ray Bentley,
25
    Angela Bowman, also known as Boo Boo, Ted Wesley Cannon,
```

DEFENDANT HOLCOMB: Yes, Your Honor.

1

also known as Bam, Amber Cross, Houston Phillips, Kevin Roberson, Landon Holcomb, also known as Jabber, Dustin Travis, and Ashley Elizabeth Hall, did knowingly and intentionally combine, conspire, confederate, agree, and have a tacit understanding with each other and other persons, known and unknown to the grand jury, to knowingly and intentionally distribute and possess with the intent to distribute methamphetamine, in violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 841(a)(1).

2.1

Quantity of controlled substances involved in the conspiracy. With respect to Kara Hernandez,
Lanny Ray Bentley, Angela Bowman, also known as Boo Boo, and Ted Wesley Cannon, also known as Bam, and Ashley
Elizabeth Hall, the amounts involved in the conspiracy attributable to them as a result of their own conduct and the conduct of other conspirators reasonably foreseeable to them are 500 grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of methamphetamine, a Schedule II controlled substance, in violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 841(b)(1)(A).

With respect to Christopher Lamar Baker,
Elizabeth Anne Young, also known as Piper, Amber Cross,
Houston Phillips, Kevin Roberson, Landon Holcomb, also
known as Jabber, and Dustin Travis, the amounts involved

in the conspiracy attributable to them as a result of their own conduct and the conduct of other conspirators reasonably foreseeable to them are 50 grams or more of methamphetamine, a Schedule II controlled substance, in violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 841(b)(1)(A), all in violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 846.

2.1

How do you now plead to count 1?

DEFENDANT HOLCOMB: Not quilty.

THE COURT: For the record, the penalties for violation of count 1 are not less than ten years and not more than life imprisonment, a fine not to exceed \$10 million, or both such fine and imprisonment; not less than five years and not more than life on supervised release; not more than five years of imprisonment upon revocation of supervised release; a 100-dollar special assessment; and restitution, if applicable.

Those penalties have not changed between the third and fourth superseding indictment.

You've also been charged in changed count 8 in the fourth superseding indictment with distribution of 50 grams or more of methamphetamine, a Schedule II controlled substance, and aiding and abetting. The penalties for that charge are not less than ten years

and not more than life imprisonment, a fine not to exceed \$10 million, or both such fine and imprisonment; not less than five years and not more than life on supervised release; not more than five years of imprisonment upon revocation of supervised release; a 100-dollar special assessment; and restitution, if applicable.

2.1

In count 8 of the fourth superseding indictment, the grand jury charges that on or about November 6th, 2020, in the Eastern District of North Carolina, the defendants, Christopher Lamar Baker and Landon Holcomb, also known as Jabber, aiding and abetting each other, did knowingly and intentionally distribute 50 grams or more of methamphetamine, a Schedule II controlled substance, in violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 841(a)(1) and Title 18, United States Code, Section 2.

How do you now plead to count 8? DEFENDANT HOLCOMB: Not guilty.

THE COURT: All right. This matter will now proceed to trial.

If the clerk would please call the case, and then we will wait for the arrival of the jury.

THE CLERK: USA versus Christopher Baker and USA versus Landon Holcomb.

```
THE COURT: Counsel, please state your
1
2
    appearance for the record.
3
                MR. CHETSON: Damon Chetson for Mr. Baker,
    Your Honor.
4
                MS. SALMON: Elisa Salmon for Mr. Holcomb,
5
6
    Your Honor.
7
                MS. SANDLING: Kelly Sandling for the
8
    government.
9
                MR. DODSON: Robert Dodson for the
10
    government.
11
                THE COURT: All right. Off the record.
12
                 (The foregoing concluded at 10:39 a.m.)
13
                 (Pause in proceedings to wait for the jury
    panel to enter the courtroom. Voir dire commenced at
14
15
    10:52 a.m. and concluded at 1:58 p.m.)
                 (The following commenced at 1:58 p.m.)
16
17
                THE COURT: All right. On the record,
18
    outside the presence of the jury. Is there anything we
    need to take up regarding preliminary instructions or
19
20
    opening statements before the Court proceeds?
2.1
                MS. SANDLING: Your Honor, regarding -- just
22
    after the opening, I wanted to inform Your Honor that
23
    the government intends to call as witness number 1
24
    Jeremy Scheetz, and then witness number 2 will be Agent
25
    Babits. I know Your Honor wanted to do a voir dire, so
```

I just wanted to alert Your Honor as to that. 1 2 THE COURT: So are those both the expert 3 witnesses? I'll ask the parties, in terms of proceeding expeditiously with the jury's time, is it better -- I 4 5 think voir dire was at the request of defense counsel. Do you want -- should we just voir dire them 6 7 successively, make our record, then bring the jury in 8 and call them in succession? Or do you want to do them individually, one after the -- send the jury back out and then bring them back? The Court's preference would 10 be to do both of them, make our record, and then have 11 12 them proceed in front of the jury without pulling the jury in and out. I don't think it makes a difference. 13 14 MR. CHETSON: Yes, Your Honor. I would ask 15 to voir dire them both. I think that would be my preference. I don't know what Ms. Salmon's preference 16 17 is. 18 MS. SALMON: Your Honor, I'm fine with them being voir dired as, sort of, one proceeding. 19 20 THE COURT: When we return, we'll return, 2.1 we'll do the voir dire. Are the witnesses on standby? 22 Can they be brought in before we bring the jury back 23 from lunch? 24 MS. SANDLING: Yes, Your Honor. They're on 25 the third floor.

THE COURT: All right. We'll bring the witnesses in. We'll proceed to the voir dire. We'll put that on our record. Then we'll bring the jury back in, instruct, and open.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2.1

22

23

24

25

MS. SANDLING: Your Honor, the government does have one other concern regarding opening in that the government would be making an oral motion in limine at this time to prevent Elisa Salmon from referring to any statement of Mr. Baker during her opening in this We've had some discussions with Ms. Salmon regarding -- she has apparently prepared a transcript of a statement that Mr. Baker made on the December 20th proffer. The government believes that any mention of that statement would be hearsay because Mr. Baker is not Ms. Salmon's party opponent. Further, the government believes that there would be a Bruton issue should Ms. Salmon attempt to elicit or bring up during opening or any cross-examination of witnesses in this case a statement of Mr. Baker because of the Bruton issue.

THE COURT: I'll hear from you, Ms. Salmon.

MS. SALMON: Your Honor, I don't intend to make any mention of Mr. Baker or any -- Mr. Baker, of course, but not of any statement that he has made to law enforcement or otherwise. I'm very aware of the <a href="mailto:Bruton">Bruton</a> issue. I do not intend to raise that in my opening

statement.

2.1

Right now in my cross-examination forecast, I also don't have any expectation that that's going to be a theme or recurring issue in any cross-examination of any government witness, of course reserving if the door is opened or something should happen. But I would ask to approach Your Honor before anything like that arises because of the potential Sixth Amendment and Bruton issues that would raise.

THE COURT: I will tell you the Court's very concerned about a <u>Bruton</u> issue. I think this was -there was no motion to sever in this case. There was no discussion of trying these individuals separately which would have the potential of forcing a choice of who goes first, but would obviate the Sixth Amendment confrontation right. It sounds like Ms. Salmon's statements render the government's motion unopposed, so I'll grant the motion in limine regarding opening and will reserve for bench conference anything that appears to be in approach to his statements at the time.

MS. SANDLING: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

MS. SALMON: And, Your Honor, also just to clarify on the record, I do not have an exhibit or any proposed exhibit, transcript of any proffer of

```
Mr. Baker. I'm aware of the Court's sealed order in
1
    that respect, and I do not intend to offer any sort of
2
3
    transcript of any interview of Mr. Baker. Thank you,
    sir.
4
5
                THE COURT: All right. Thank you,
6
    Ms. Salmon.
7
                All right. With that, I will send the
8
    parties to lunch, and we will come back prepared to
9
    proceed with the voir dire.
10
                 (Proceedings concluded at 2:02 p.m.)
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
                    CERTIFICATE
18
19
20
           I certify that the foregoing is a correct
21
    transcript from the record of proceedings in the
22
    above-entitled matter.
23
24
    /s/Risa A. Kramer
                                            6/5/2023
25
    Risa A. Kramer, RMR, CRR
                                            Date
```